

Tuesday Morning, August 6, 1867.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Transcious advertisements must be paid for in advance
or have insertion.

TO AGENTS

Settlements of accounts will be required monthly, or
the supply of papers will be discontinued. The daily and
weekly issues will be furnished at the lowest cash rates
and no extra will in future be made to this rule.Completion of the Leech River Ditch
and Flume.

We congratulate our readers upon the completion of the ditch and flume through which water will be carried to work the benches and flats on both banks of Leech River. Upwards of one year has elapsed since the work was commenced. At that time it was confidently believed that the water would be turned on in four months at the furthest; but many discouragements and misadventures beset the contractor, Mr Jeffrey, and what at first appeared a task that the expenditure of a few hundred dollars would place in full operation, has proved a most formidable undertaking, absorbing a sum of money largely in excess of the amount of the contract, and consuming eight months' more of valuable time than the most experienced minor or contractor estimated would be required. Notwithstanding the numerous drawbacks and the certainty that he would lose a large sum of money if he fulfilled his agreement, Mr Jeffrey persevered, and to-day has the proud satisfaction of seeing the work completed. Such indomitable pluck as the contractor has shown deserves reward; and were the exchequer of the Colony in a flourishing state we should certainly recommend that a substantial acknowledgment be extended the worthy gentleman. As the finances stand, however, we fear that Mr Jeffrey will have to rest content with the reflection that he has performed his whole duty, and that he enjoys the confidence and esteem of the Government and his fellow citizens. Now that the ditch and flume are completed it remains to be demonstrated that there are diggings at Leech River that will support a large community of miners. With the great desideratum water supplied, the idle men in the city should flock to the stream, and joining their efforts to those of the miners already there should thoroughly test the diggings during the three months of the mining season that yet remain. If one-half that has been said of the prospects obtained in the mysterious back-channels and the benches of Leech be true, our readers need not be surprised any day should they learn that a rich and extensive gold-lead has been unearthed there.

The Military Reconstruction Bill.

The Attorney General of the United States having declared this Act to be unconstitutional, an extra session of Congress has been held, and the position of that body confirmed. Congress has also explained such portions of the Act as were considered indefinite or ambiguous, and has added clauses making its provisions still more stringent than at first. The Act stamps out of existence civil government in the Southern States. The South is placed under military despotism who turn civil officers out of office at the point of the bayonet. Liberty in the South is as great a mockery as it was in the days when one-half its people were held as bondsmen or sold as "chattels." Talk of the "oppressed Irish" or the "downtrodden Poles!" They have little to complain of when we contrast their condition with that of the "sovereign people" of the South. Has it ever occurred to the people of the North—have they ever reflected that they are forging chains that may yet be riveted upon their own limbs? that they are depriving themselves of power as they increase that of the General Government? that every Act they pass depriving the South of its civil rights is laying down a precedent and bringing the day fearfully near for an attack upon their own prerogatives? Yet so it is. The body that can pass a law to strip one section of the Union of political power, can amend the law and apply it to all sections of the country. It is melancholy to reflect that there is less constitutional liberty in "Free" America to-day than in Austria; and, what is still more melancholy, is the fact that while the nations of the Old World are becoming more liberal in their ideas and tendencies, the political privileges of the American people are being curtailed and abridged on every side.

Admission of British Columbia into the Confederation of Canada.

MESSRS EDITORS:—In one of the recent issues of your paper, a letter appeared from one of our Victorian citizens, addressed to the press of Montreal, expressing the gratification that would be felt when the happy day arrived for joining us of Victoria in Political Union with the Confederate States of Canada, and dilating upon the advantages that would result therefrom. The writer of the letter seemed to regard this event as a settled matter; the only thing unsettled in regard to it being the period when this affair would take place, and that there existed universal concurrence amongst us as to the advantage and so on of this alliance. Whether there is anything to warrant this

assumption on the part of the writer, or on the part of any one else who should espouse similar views, is to me a matter of doubt, and upon which I take the liberty of joining issue. I contend that what has taken place in this community, (the more especially when the important considerations involved are taken into account,) in no way justifies the bold assumption that either our admission into the Confederated States of Canada is desirable for us of Victoria, or that we have fully decided upon it. True it is, that some six months since in what I should call red hot haste, some of our Legislators, when this Confederation Bill was pending in the Imperial Parliament, sought a hurried interview with the Governor begging him to send off at once a telegram to the British Government expressive of our desire to be made part and parcel of the Confederation; and that in the same hurried breath these Legislators sent to Victoria, begging for the ratification of a public meeting to endorse their proceedings with instructions for us to hurry up and be quick lest this Confederate bill should have been passed, and British Columbia not included in the list of applicants, the door shut, and we poor creatures left out in the cold; and true it is that this public meeting was held; and there was a decision of an affirmative character recorded, and the results warn from the popular lips immediately transferred, endorsing the action taken by our impulsive and precipitate legislators, and one can easily imagine the complacency and satisfaction felt by those gentlemen on the occasion.

"When little John Horner, sat in a corner
With a Christmas stocking in his hand,
And said what a good boy am I!"
There was about as much wisdom in gratulation as in those members feeling grand over what they had done; but surely no one, with any pretensions to intelligence would regard these proceedings as a true and faithful index of public sentiment. I could admire the sympathy of those who would. I entirely repudiate such goings on, as altogether unworthy of any part of sound and wholesome legislation. "Appeal!" said the Roman citizen, when one of the Caesars had given a decision. "Appeal!" said the indignant Cesar, "to whom?" "From Caesar drunk to Caesar sober," was the reply. In the name of the colonists of Victoria, and as one anxious for what conduced to their best interests, I appeal from the hasty and precipitate decisions that have been arrived at on this Confederate question—from the impulsive action of our Legislators, and the excited atmosphere of a public meeting—to the thinking and reflecting portion of this community. I do not say that the admission of British Columbia may not be productive of all the advantages anticipated, and that it may not be the best possible thing we can do in our present circumstances. But, I contend, in the meantime, we have not sufficient evidence before us to justify this conclusion. That the decision is premature, and what is more, from the peculiar and uncertain character of our present governmental arrangements, the thinking part of our community, and those most deeply interested in the welfare of its future, have not yet thought it necessary to take this matter into serious consideration and pronounce upon it. Those who "decide in haste often repent at leisure." If now we were at once to decide upon going in for Confederation, and afterwards found it unsuited to us, there would be ample ground for the trials and well known saying, that we "were caught on the bustle." Time nor space will not allow of my stating objections to this Confederation taking in our Victoria as part and parcel of it; that must be reserved for a future letter, but in the mean time I desire to bring prominently before the notices of this community, that the basis upon this Union have been published once; there is yet a second and third time of asking and before that takes place let us consider and weigh this matter well before the important and decisive yes, pregnant with great results fall from our trembling lips. As a parting growl indicative of future regret, let me say I think the charm of this Confederation scheme proceeds rather from the demerits of our present system than from any inherent merits of its own. More anon.

PUBLICOLA.

Scenes on a French Race Course
A Paris letter to an English paper draws a lively picture of the scenes on French race course:—

"Some of the best French racing studs, as every one knows, are at Chantilly, and here too, are several of the best breeding establishments for race horses. It is the training place par excellence—the Newmarket, in fact of the French turf. It swarms with English trainers, grooms, jockeys and stable boys, for whose benefit an English Protestant church was built a year or two ago, in the hope of seducing these last from their passion for playing at pitch and toss on a Sunday. The country round about is very pretty, and the race course looks not unlike an English common, surrounded as it is by comfortable looking houses and fine trees. The one thing that destroys the illusion is the grand chateau, the back of which, with its long line of lofty windows, looks on to the race course, and fronts, in fact, the tribune, as the French style the grand stand. Much of the chateau is modern, for the building inhabited by the Great Comte was in large part demolished during the first French revolution."

On entering the *passeage* we find the jockeys in the scales and betting very animated. The professionals, French and English—the former for the most part Jews, dressed in their accustomed extravagant style; the latter the same unprepossessing looking set that one always sees on race courses, wearing the very lowest crowned hats and the largest of horseshoe pins in their neckties—are mounted on chairs, whence they shout in their respective languages the odds they are prepared to offer. In an adjacent building sweepstakes, the lowest subscription to which is five Napoleonos, are being rapidly filled up. The company altogether is far from so select as it is a Longchamps when the Grand Prix de Paris is run for. At Chantilly the ladies of the *grand monde* have to mix with those of the *demi-monde*, and the latter seize the opportunity to display their most extravagant and piquant dresses—with little hats trimmed with green vine leaves, the bunches of grapes in solid gold, or with clusters of cherries and strawberries that for size would carry off the prize at any horticultural show, or branches of pink coral beads in many rows on jackets and skirts. The men of decided sporting tastes all affect the low-crowned hat, the tight trousers, the bright-colored neckerchief tied in a slip-knot and secured by some outrageous pin. Many of the most eager among those in the betting ring look more boys, positively saddened with dissipation, with a pinched expression of the lips, an unquiet look in the dull eye, and a languor in the voice as well as in the gait."

By Electric Telegraph

DELAYED DISPATCHES.

Eastern States.

NASHVILLE, July 25.—A dreadful riot occurred at Rogersville, East Tennessee, on Tuesday, Emerson Etheridge, the candidate for Governor, addressed a large crowd, and was interrupted by a prominent Radical. Etheridge replied bitterly, when some one shot at him and the fight became general. Several volleys were fired and two men were instantly killed and several mortally wounded.

CHICAGO, July 26.—The *Republican*'s special says the Hawaiian Minister has had an interview with the British Government expressive of our desire to be made part and parcel of the Confederation, and that in the same hurried breath these Legislators sent to Victoria, begging for the ratification of a public meeting to endorse their proceedings with instructions for us to hurry up and be quick lest this Confederate bill should have been passed, and British Columbia not included in the list of applicants, the door shut, and we poor creatures left out in the cold; and true it is that this public meeting was held; and there was a decision of an affirmative character recorded, and the results warn from the popular lips immediately transferred, endorsing the action taken by our impulsive and precipitate legislators, and one can easily imagine the complacency and satisfaction felt by those gentlemen on the occasion.

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SR. LOUIS, July 24.—Immense deposits of tin have been discovered in Madison county, near Port Knob, being the largest ever known.

CHICAGO, July 24.—The forthcoming statement of the public debt shows a decrease of two or three millions.

NEW YORK, July 24.—Advices from St. Thomas say it is the general belief that the United States will acquire the Island for a coaling station. A coal mine has been discovered at San Christoval.

A Herald special says that Grant remarked that if nominated as President, it must be without an exchange of pledges.

SANTA ANA is still a prisoner.

ALBANY, July 24.—The Convention has defeated the proposition to give the right of suffrage to all male citizens over eighteen years of age. Also, the proposition which requires ability to read and write, and also one looking to female suffrage.

NEW YORK, July 24.—At a Democratic meeting at Baltimore, a speaker appealed to Heaven to assist in the doctrine of State rights. He said the sovereignty of Maryland must be sustained even at the point of the bayonet.

NEW YORK, July 24.—The Tribune's special says: Seward and Sir Frederick Bruce have been trying to agree upon a plan for the session of the British American possessions adjacent to Walrusia.

CHICAGO, Aug 2.—A requiem mass, for the repose of the soul of Maximilian, was celebrated at Church of St. John.

W. R. Roberts, President of the Fenian Brotherhood, is expected from Europe shortly. It is said he has secured the co-operation of certain European nations in a struggle for Irish independence.

Europe.

LONDON, August 2d.—A despatch from Athens says the Greeks have defeated the Turks in Crete in several recent engagements.

PESTH, August 2.—Louis Kossuth is chosen to represent the city of Waitzen in the Hungarian Diet without a dissenting voice.

PARIS, July 28.—The Moniteur positively denies the statement that Napoleon has sent a note to the King of Prussia urging him to surrender to the Danish Government the district north of Schleswig.

Notwithstanding the official denial mentioned above, Berlin semi-official journals continue to urge the King of Prussia to repel the intrusion of the French Emperor in the affairs of Germany.

The Emperor of Russia has issued a decree constituting the territory recently conquered by Russia in Central Africa into a government.

CHERBOURG, July 28.—The Empress Eugenie yesterday visited the U. S. steamer Colorado, and was received with all the honors due her exalted rank.

Canada.

OTTAWA, C. W., July 29.—It is understood that Earl Carnarvon, and not the Duke of Buckingham, will succeed the Governor General.

GRAND PIC-NIC, CADBROO' BAY.

THE MEMBERS OF MAGUIRE'S

Hand respectfully inform the Public that they have made arrangements to give a Grand Picnic at that beautiful and romantic spot,

On WEDNESDAY, AUGUST the 7th.

The large and commodious Platform, already erected, will be improved and decorated. There will be a brilliant illumination in the evening.

Dancing will commence at 2 o'clock precisely. New Music composed expressly for the occasion.

Arrangements have also been made with Mr. E. G. Holden, of the St. George Hotel, to provide the best of Wines, Ales and Cocktails, and a good Cold Collation for those desirous of partaking of the same.

Bowman's and Williams' Omnibus will convey passengers to and from the grounds; fare each way, 50 cts.

TICKETS for the Picnic can be procured from

MR. GEORGE STYLES,
Hon. Soc., Maguire's Band.

MR. E. C. HOLDEN,
St. George Hotel.

OR, ON THE GROUNDS.

In the Estate of Holder & Hart.

NOTICE.

A DIVIDEND IN THE ABOVE ESTATE

is payable forthwith at the office of J. R. Stewart, Wharf street, V.I.

J. R. STEWART, W. C. H. ADAMSON, { Assignees,

Victoria, V.I., August 5, 1867.

au2

Wanted.

A BLACKSMITH.

Apply to

CAMERON & CO., Cormorant street,

au1

HOUSES FOR RENT

Apply to

HENRY NATHAN, Jr. & CO.,

Wharf street,

au1

COFFEE.

IN PACKAGES TO SUIT, FRESH

Roasted.

For Sale by

WILSON & MURRAY.

au1

FLOUR!

SUPERFINE AND EXTRA SUPERFINE

MILLS.

For Sale by

J. ROBERTSON STEWART,

Wharf street,

au1

TIRES HECHIN,

Fashionable Milliner,

Begs to announce that she has removed her stock to

FOR STREET,

Between Broad and Government streets,

au1

REMOVAL.

TIRES HECHIN,

Fashionable Milliner,

Begs to announce that she has removed her stock to

FOR STREET,

Between Broad and Government streets,

au1

FLOUR!

SUPERFINE AND EXTRA SUPERFINE

MILLS.

For Sale by

J. ROBERTSON STEWART,

Medical.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

A compound remedy, in which we have labored to produce the most effectual alterative that can be made. It is a concentrated extract of Pure Sarsaparilla, so combined with other substances of such greater alternative power as to afford an effective antidote for the diseases Sarsaparilla is reported to relieve. It is a safe, healthful remedy is worthy to those who suffer from Strumous complaints, and that one which will accomplish their cure must prove of immense service to this large class of our afflicted fellow-citizens. How completely this compound will do it has been proven by experiment on many of the worst cases to be found of the following complaints:

SCHROOPA AND SCROFULOSIS COMPLAINTS, Eruptions and Emetic Diseases, ULCERS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, TUMORS, SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, SYPHILIS and STYHILITIC AFFECTIONS, MERCERIAL DISEASE, DROPSY, NEURALGIA OR TIC DOUCLOUREUX, DYSMESIS, INDIGESTION, ERYSPHELES, ROSE, or ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, and indeed the whole class of complaints arising from IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

This compound will be found a great promoter of health, when taken in the spring, to expel the foul humors which fest in the blood at that season of the year. By the timely expulsion of them many rankling disorders are nipt in the bud, and those themselves freed from the gripes of foul eruptions and ulcerous sores, through which the system will strive to rid itself of corruption, if not assisted to do this through the natural channels of the body by an astringent medicine. Cleanses out the vitiated blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in pimpls, eruptions, or sores; cleanse it when you find it is obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it whenever it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Even where no particular disorder is felt, people enjoy better health, and live longer, for cleansing the blood. Keep the blood healthy, and all will be well; but with this purifier of life disordered, there can be no wrong. Sooner or later something must go wrong, and the great machinery of life is disordered or overtaxed.

Sarsaparilla has, and deserves much, the reputation of accomplishing these ends. But the world has been egregiously deceived by preparations of it, partly because the drug alone has not all the virtue that is claimed for it, but more because many preparations, pretending to be concentrated extracts of it, contain but little of the virtue of Sarsaparilla, or any thing else.

During years the public have been misled by large bottles, pretending to give a dose of Extract of Sarsaparilla for one dollar. Most of these have been frauds upon the sick, for they do not contain little, if any, Sarsaparilla, but often the pernicious properties whatever. Hence, hit-and-miss! The disappointment followed the use of the various preparations of Sarsaparilla which flooded the market, until the name of it justly despised, and has become synonymous with imposition and cheat. Still we call this compound Sarsaparilla, and intend to supply such a remedy as shall rescue the name from the load of obloquy wh^{ch} rests upon it. And we think we have ground for believing it has virtues which are irresistible by the ordinary run of the diseases intended to be cured. In order to secure their complete eradication from the system, the remedy should be judiciously taken according to directions on the bottle.

PREPARED BY,
DR. J. C. AYER & CO.,
LOWELL, MASS.

Price, \$1 per Bottle; Six Bottles for \$5.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral
has won for itself such a renown for the cure of every variety of Throat and Lung Complaint, that it is entirely unnecessary for us to recite the details of its composition and mode of employment. As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we need do more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do for their relief all it has ever been found to do.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,
FOR THE CURE OF
Bastiness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Diarrhea, Prol. Stomach, Ergypathia, Headache, Piles, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Tetter, Tumors and Salt Rheum, Worms, Gout, Neuralgia, as a Diuretic Pill, and Purifying the Blood.

They are sugar-coated, so that the most sensitive can take them pleasantly, and they are the best apothecary in the world for all the purposes of a family physic.

Price 25 cents per Box; Five Boxes for \$1.00.

Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, Statesmen, and eminent personages, have lent their names to certify the unparalleled usefulness of these remedies, but our space here will not permit us to do so. We can assure our friends, that our American Almanac in which they are given, with also full descriptions of the above complaints, and the treatment that should be followed for their care, do not put off by unprincipled dealers with other preparations they make more profit on. Demand Ayer's, and take no others. The sick like the best, and there is for them, and they should have it.

All our remedies are for sale by
MOORE, & CO.,
Corner of Yates and Langley street

PEPSINE.
MORSON'S PEPSINE WINE,
MORSON'S PEPSINE LOZENGES,
MORSON'S PEPSINE GLOBULES,

Are perfectly palatable forms for administering this popular remedy for weak digestion. In bottles and boxes from 2s.

PANCREATIC EMULSION, in 4 and 8 oz. bottles, PANCREATIZED COD LIVER OIL in ½ & 1 pds.

SACCHARATED WHEAT PHOSPHATES,

Introduced by Dr. T. Fox, a Dietetic Preparation, supplying an important deficiency in the Food of Invalids and Children, in packets.

Gelatin and Krocite, ornate's Pure Chemicals and Latest Preparations

* See Name, Address and Trade Mark.

T. MORSON & SON,
51, 53, and 124 Southampton Row, Russell Square, London, W.C.

Orders to be made payable in London.

SHIPPING ORDERS CAREFULLY PACKED.

J-26

Dinneford's Fluid Magnesia

Is the greatest remedy for

Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations and Bilious Affections.

It is the Physician's cure for

GOUT, RHEUMATIC GOUT, GRAVEL and other Complaints of the Bladder, and in cases of

FEVER, and FEVERISH IRRITABILITY OF SKIN,

It produces grateful cooling effects, and a safe and gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Females, and for the Sickness of Women. Dose 20-30 drams is usually sufficient, and when taken with the Acidulated Lemon Syrup forms

A Delightful Effervescent Saline Aperient

PREPARED BY

DINNEFORD & CO., CHEMISTS, LONDON,

And sold by Druggists and Stoekkeepers throughout the World.

CAUTION.—Ask for "DINNEFORD'S MAGNEA," and see that Dinneford & Co. is on every Bill and Label.

do it law

ESTATE OF W. M. SEARBY.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT.

on Debts claimed in above Estate is now payable.

W. G. WARD,
M. T. JOHNSTON,

Assignees under Assignment

for Creditors.

July 24, 1867.

j-26

HIGGINS, LONG & CO., at their Office

Government Street, Victoria, V.I.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED Daily by

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